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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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FRIDAY, MAY 6.

It is beginning to look as if poor little Alfonso XIII will not much longer hold his job as kinglet of Spain.

Since war has actually commenced Senator Billy Mason, of Illinois, has not spotted very much, for which the country is truly grateful.

The queen regent says that Spain will fight to the bitter end. About time that the queen regent's army and navy commenced to fight then.

It has not yet been recorded that ex-President Grover Cleveland or would-be President William Jennings Bryan have volunteered to take the field in the country's hour of need.

The "Yankee pigs," as the sailors and soldiers of this country are called by the press of Spain, are giving the Spanish army and navy some trouble. Names don't count these days and win no battles, however.

Those Spaniards in Mexico who are thinking of making trouble for Uncle Sam are finding President Diaz in the way. The president of the United States of Mexico knows well which side his bread is buttered on.

General Blanco, commanding the Spanish troops in Cuba, wants to be prepared for certain exigencies, sure to happen, he will practice hauling down the Spanish flag so that he can do it gracefully at the proper time.

LORD WORSELEY, commander-in-chief of the British army, says that Commodore Dewey and his men won a great battle and that the commodore handled his ships with consummate skill and ability. Lord Worsley is a good judge of current happenings.

The Arizona contingent has gone to San Antonio, Tex. It consisted of seven officers and 170 men. New Mexico's quota will be next on the road. The six troops furnished by New Mexico and Arizona for the 1st regiment U. S. volunteer cavalry will make a great record, never fear.

The American navy is growing at a great rate. If this war should last a year, this country will have a navy superior to all the rest of the great nations combined, except Great Britain. Uncle Sam is great, when he gets a move. The past 120 years of the history of the human race proves this to the fullest satisfaction of every sensible person.

OUR esteemed contemporaries, the Albuquerque Democrat and the Las Vegas Optic, do not approve of Governor Otero's course. That was to be expected. But as the people at large are satisfied it may be presumed that the governor will not at once tender his resignation just because those papers are not pleased with his official acts.

SEVERAL of the rich people of New York City, the Goulds, the Astors, the Goetschs and others, have given and are giving the government of this country liberal support in the present war by presenting yachts to the navy department, equipping batteries of artillery and the like. The great Pop and free silver leaders of the country, very rich men also, however, are not heard from in this connection. Easy enough to draw inferences and that of the right kind.

NEW MEXICO'S quota of 13 commissioned officers and 340 enlisted men has been sworn and mustered into the United States service and will compare more than favorably with any similar body of men in the army. Governor Otero, as a war governor, is a success. When one considers the great distances men have to travel in New Mexico and the time required to communicate with the many places, having no telegraphic connection with the outside world, the recruiting of the four troops of picked men in five days shows great work.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY has appointed no major generals and brigadier generals of volunteers for political reasons. The men, appointed to these important positions so far, are either regular army officers or have seen military service and distinguished themselves during the late war between the states in this country. The conduct of the war so far shows that President McKinley knows very well what he is doing and the people are finding out right along that the president is doing the right thing and has a powerful will of his own.

The London Spectator, a leading British newspaper, has the following very correct opinion of the American navy:

"American naval officers have in their qualities which Spanish naval officers have not, and for which mere courage, however gallant, is no sufficient substitute, and we think that when the two fleets clash to earnest the American flag will not be the one to be struck. The fight may be a stubborn one, but it will be a brave man with his weapons only and a brave man also with weapons, but clad in an enchanted armor of scientific knowledge. The American will have 30 devices where the Spaniard has five."

With regard to the theory that this country is anxious to grab Cuba, the same journal is equally explicit, and expresses the hope that during the war no section of Englishmen will allow themselves to fall into the error of believing that slanders as to the United States and the motives for the present war.

The End at Hand.

Spain, as a country and nation, is undergoing trials which threaten to wipe that monarchy from the map of Europe. War with one of the most powerful and resourceful nations on the earth seems not to suffice the Spaniards and in order to have the excitement necessary to the hot blood of the dons, riots and revolutions must be kicked up at home.

Judging from dispatches received from Madrid, while the statesmen and queen regent have been talking of "national honor and integrity," the laboring people have been starving, and a condition of affairs have been brought about which threatens the existence of the present dynasty. In fact, ruin and disintegration stare that unfortunate land in the face. The scene of land grabbing may possibly be transferred from China to Spain, and the spectacle of the great European powers concentrating for the division of the once great kingdom may prove an interesting show for the western continent. Such is the state of affairs today.

How much better it would have been for the Spanish, one year ago, to have listened to the voice of wisdom and consented to have sold Cuba and Porto Rico to the inhabitants who have since humbled Castilian pride to the dust? But "Spanish pride" has had its way and now comes the fall. The history of nations teaches that certain conditions bring certain inevitable results. Spain has fulfilled those conditions to the letter and the twentieth century will see the end. Revolution seems certain, and that once started the rest will follow as surely as the earth makes its journey around the sun.

Invasion of Cuba.

The invasion of Cuba by the troops of the United States is now believed to be a matter of a few days. The government has collected, in a very short time—considering the wide area over which they were distributed—its available troops, those of the regular army, infantry, cavalry and artillery. Bodies of men who a few days ago were far out on the plains and in the mountains and on our northern frontier, some of them at posts over a hundred miles from a railroad, have been concentrated at Chickamauga and Tampa, and are ready to move to the actual seat of war. The concentration of the army has been effected with a promptness and celerity which reflects credit on the departments of the service charged with the work.

The troops of the United States, as they have moved through the country to the points of concentration, have been received with interest and enthusiasm. The regular army is small, and many Americans have never in their lives seen a body of regular troops as large as a regiment at one time. To many of the people the sight of these United States soldiers was a revelation. They had not before formed an idea of the fine physique of the picked men who compose the army, of the simplicity of their sensible uniform and equipment of their discipline and efficiency.

This army is soon to move. It has been made ready with all the speed possible, and when it starts for Cuba it will move altogether. The government, for the present, declines to inform the enemy how many men and guns will be transported to the Cuban coast and the precise point of landing. It may be taken for granted, however, that the force will be sufficient for the work assigned it.

The first army of invasion, composed of regular troops of the army of the United States, will be officered throughout by men who have studied their profession in the volunteer and regular service of the United States and at the military academy at West Point, probably the best military school in the world. A better trained body of officers in the theory and practice of war does not exist. They will give an excellent account of themselves.

When the army, whatever may be its size, lands in Cuba it will accomplish its purpose—the occupation of the country and the defeat of any Spanish force which may attempt resistance. For one thing, it will show from the moment the first shot is fired, its immense superiority in the artillery arm. It will infallibly go through anything or everything Spanish just as the regular and volunteer forces of the United States walked over everything between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico 50 odd years ago.

Predictions might be ended here as sufficient for the present, but one more may be ventured. This regular army will be reinforced shortly by a volunteer army as large—no matter how large—as the government may call for. In answer to the president's call for 125,000 men, 600,000 responded, and there has been much bitter disappointment because places in the ranks could not be given all who are ready to go. The patriotism of the American people and also their good sense, which teaches them that it is for their interest that the war will be a strong war and a short war, will attend to that.



GEORGE CURRY, Captain 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

CUBA AND THE CHURCH.

Sympathy for the Patriots from a Roman Catholic Source.

(From the New York Freeman's Journal.) Cuba has been a chronic victim of a foreign occupation, with all the abuses and miseries that such occupation implies. This blighting colonial system of Spain is drawing near its end. The Cubans will soon be free to govern themselves. It will be better for them and for the church in the island. The church is Catholic, not Spanish, and it is time she should be dissociated from the odium of Spanish rule in Cuba.

But, say some, the Cubans cannot govern themselves. The fact that they established a government that has withstood successfully the power of Spain for three years is evidence to the contrary. But even if in the beginning they could not govern themselves well, it is certain that they could not govern themselves worse than they have been governed by a greedy set of Spanish officials. When things are at their worst any change is for the better. The same objection was raised against the Mexicans when, under the leadership of a Catholic priest, they revolted against Spain. And yet there is not in the world today a more prosperous country than Mexico. The Mexicans did not lose their Catholic religion when they threw off the Spanish yoke; nor will the Cubans.

When Teddy Quits the Sea.

(New York Sun.) Said the cock to the hen: "What's this here news I see. That our Teddy's goin' to leave us and fight with Fitzhugh Lee? Can't be true, O hen, will our Teddy thus desert? The tars who've linked their fortunes with his eagle eye, alert? Said the hen to the cock: "I've heard this news go round. And my timbers are a-shivered and my pipe will hardly sound in the orful significance of this here mighty word. I've piped Teddy a-tween-side boys, and with guns of many rounds. Have I puffed my cheeks to honor him in shrill shibboleth of sounds. This dreadful intelligence the cook has brought round. Is enough to make a battleship seek refuge on the ground. Said the cock to the hen: "Our Teddy's sick of sea. He wants to go rough ridin' with that 'ere Fitzhugh Lee. Cavin' on a horse's back, a spectacle to see. What's the matter with our horse pipe, which Teddy might bestride. Or our harness cases, our sureties, or bridle ports so wide. Or the stirrups at the yard slings, or the horse blocks on the side? All these might help our Teddy to a comfortable ride." Said the hen to the cock: "If our Teddy quits the sea, What will our blessed navy do without its busy lee? As for ridin' with the Giner! in search of more glo-ree. Our Teddy'd be just as happy 'stride a horse-cask at sea. Then let's all jive in, in chorus, a-beseechin' Fitzhugh Lee. Take not away our Teddy, our Teddy of the sea!" R. D. B.

A Tip.

"I offer you my hand, my heart, my all!" exclaimed the viscount passionately. The dining room girl shivered. "What shall I do?" she moaned, wringing her hands. "I shall be discharged if I accept a tip! And I love him! Ah me!"—Detroit Journal.

MINERAL ON GRANTS.

Important Decision by U. S. Supreme Court—Mineral Belongs to Owners in Certain Cases.

(From the Denver News.) The decision of the United States Supreme court in the Baca land grant case is of large interest to prospectors in this state. The facts can be briefly stated. This grant was given to the Bacas under an act of congress of 1860 as an indemnity for, or in lieu of the Las Vegas town grant. The land was then a portion of New Mexico. No patent was ever issued, because the act of congress did not require a patent to issue, but the 100,000 acres comprising the grant was segregated from the public domain and the ownership of the Bacas recognized. The act of congress also required that it should be non-mineral land and it was so regarded until within a recent period, when mineral was discovered and paying mines developed. Then began the suit between the prospectors and the grant owners, in the United States courts. Judge Hallett decided against the grant owners, holding that the discovery of mineral on the grant vitiated their title. His decision the Supreme court, Justice Brewer delivering the opinion, has reversed. The reason assigned is that after the grant had been for so many years private property the title should not be upset because mineral had been discovered. The discovery inured to the benefit of the grant owners. Judge Hallett's decision was in the interest of the prospector; Justice Brewer's decision is in the interest of vested right to property where title had long been undisputed. The case comes back to Judge Hallett's court, but there is virtually nothing left for him to do but to enter a decree in accordance with the ruling of Justice Brewer. There is also nothing left for the mine claimants on the grant but to make terms with the grant owners.

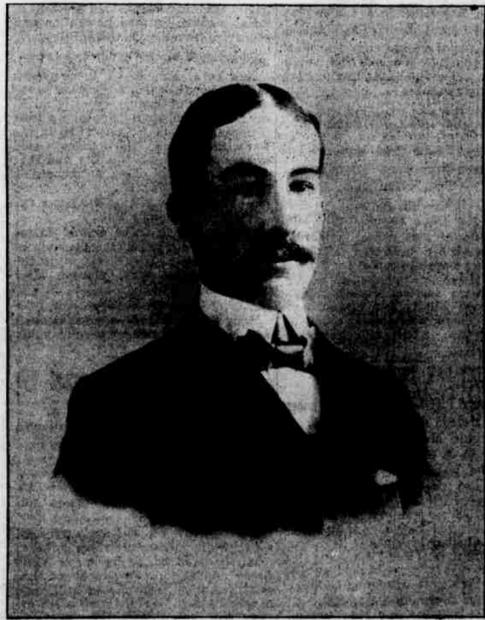
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MAXIMILIANO LUNA, Captain 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

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